



Charge to the Stationary and Area Source Committee to Pursue New Approaches in 2013

The Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) directs the Executive Staff and the OTC Stationary and Area Source Committee to perform technical, legal and economic analyses to help OTC develop the following strategies to achieve substantial emissions reductions of ozone-forming pollutants in the most cost effective manner:

Connecticut

Delaware

District of Columbia

Maine

Maryland

Massachusetts

New Hampshire

New Jersey

New York

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

Vermont

Virginia

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(1) Largest Contributor Analysis.

Using the most recent available state and regional emissions inventory data, identify the largest individual and groupings of emitters of NO_x and VOC within the OTC states and within any non-OTC state that contributes at least 1% of the 2008 ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) of 75 ppb to a monitor in the OTC region (see attached map). Appropriate goals and means to reduce the emissions from the identified units and groupings in a reasonable and equitable manner should be developed.

• High Short-Term Emissions Analysis.

Using the above mentioned inventories and other available data, identify individual emissions sources with the highest short-term emissions of NO_x and VOC regardless of the total emissions from such sources and consider the coincidence between the high emission rates and high ozone days. The Committee should develop additional strategies, if necessary beyond current actions, to reduce the peak emissions from such units.

• Review and evaluate EGU operating emissions.

Review available data to evaluate the real world achievable NO_x emission rates across load ranges, the effect of time/total operation on the effectiveness of controls, identify the periods of time that units operate without full utilization of their installed controls and variations due to fuels. Then utilize the data to adjust long and short term expectations for emissions reductions dependent upon controls/age/fuel. Develop a state -by -state EGU NO_x emission rate achievable considering reasonably available controls.

(2) Distributed and Emergency Generator Inventory.

Through the actions of the OTC or the member states, obtain information from the regional system operators (PJM, ISO New England, NYISO) concerning the location, operations and emissions of all generation units that participate, and that are projected to participate, in the demand response and emergency demand response programs offered by each regional system operator. Analyze the collected data to understand the air quality impact of the operation of the distributed and emergency generators and make recommendations for potential control strategies to the Commission.

(3) Economic Impact Assessment.

As directed in a May 24, 2012 Charge to the Stationary and Area Source Committee, the Committee should provide an economic impact assessment of each new or significantly revised strategy that is presented to the Commission for action or consideration.

For any model rule adopted by the Stationary and Area Source committee that is based on a rule of the California Air Resources Board (CARB), the Committee should maintain such model rules by adding new product categories or revising standards so as to maintain consistency with any revised standards of CARB. The other committees of the OTC are directed to provide whatever assistance is needed to the Stationary and Area Source Committee in carrying out this Charge.

Adopted by the Commission on November 15, 2012